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subdivisions of the same subject appear in a smaller type of the same font. The general appearance and construction of the volume is to be commended.

While there may be proper criticism of some of the definitions as to their accuracy and compliance with the canons of logic, it must be admitted that the definitions given are improvements on those appearing in the former edition as well as those in general use in the law. As a rule, the definitions of this edition are those of the former edition, but in many cases where the matter is of present and frequent use, as for example, "accessory," "abandonment," "accident," "challenge," "common," "common law," "error," "execution," "heir," etc., the work has been greatly expanded by the insertion of new matter and the citation of cases illustrating and employing the definition given. Correlative subjects are aptly grouped under the general term and plainly noted.

Another new feature of the present edition, deserving commendation, is the "Table of Abbreviations," following the definitions proper. These definitions are those of the citations to text-books, law reports, digests of laws and decisions, encyclopedias, in fact, about all the authorities and publications relating to the law.

The edition may well be recommended not only to persons not possessing any law dictionary but also to those who possess the prior edition.

J. B. L.

"CASES ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE." By William E. Mikell, Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania. American Casebook Series. St. Paul, West Publishing Co., 1910. Pp. XVIII and 427.

This volume is one of the latest in the series of casebooks prepared under the general editorship of James Brown Scott for the West Publishing Company. There are now published, or in press, ten numbers of the series in addition to the volume just noted. These are the books on Administrative Law, Bills and Notes, Carriers, Conflict of Laws, Criminal Law, Damages, Partnership, Suretyship, Trusts, and Wills and Administration.

"CASES ON THE LAW OF CARRIERS." By Frederick Green, Professor of Law, University of Illinois. American Casebook Series. St. Paul, West Publishing Company.

An active practitioner who has never been engaged in the teaching of the law and has probably not opened a casebook since his admission to the bar, naturally approaches the subject of a review of a casebook as he would the question whether he should add a new text-book or digest to his library, and his first thought is whether the selection and arrangement of topics or headings is good. And it would seem to be even more essential for the teacher by the case system than for the text-book writer, properly to arrange his subject matter. For, though the student deduces the principle from each case as he reads it, his comprehension of the principle is greatly facilitated if he reads the case with the proper appreciation of its connection with other cases and of its logical position in the subject he is studying.

The chief criticism of Professor Green's arrangement is that he treats together carriers of passengers and carriers of goods. There are so few respects in which the same principles apply to these two divisions of the subject and so many in which the principles are quite different, that logical arrangement calls for separation. A carrier is an insurer of the safety of goods in transportation, but not of passengers. The rules in regard to bills of lading are quite different from those as to tickets, in regard both to their contractual nature, and to the validity of provisions in them limiting the carrier's liability. The commencement and the termination of the relation of carrier

of passengers are governed by principles entirely different from those which apply to carriage of goods. The law of carriage of goods is really a branch of commercial law and doubtful cases or cases of first impression are governed by the principles of that body of the law; breaches of a carrier's duty to its passengers on the other hand fall naturally within the category of the law of negligence. In looking over the subdivisions of the chapters, it is evident that most of them would have places exclusively in one or the other of these two main divisions of the subject.

It appears that a more logical and a more helpful general division of the cases could have been made. "The obligation of the shipper" (which might better have been stated "Payment for the carrier's service"), and "Carrier's duty to serve" are proper and suggestive divisions, as is also "Introductory topics." But this leaves all the rest of the cases—occupying three-quarters of the book—under the two Parts headed "The Carrier's Undertaking" and "The Exceptional Liability of a Common Carrier." These two headings do not seem to justify themselves and appear quite illogical and confusing when it is noticed, for instance, that the former contains sections on "The completion of the carrier's undertaking" and "Tickets" and the latter sections on "When liability ends" and "Limitation of liability by consent."

There are several subjects, entirely omitted from the book—probably because they may be classed with other general divisions of the law, which would seem to demand treatment under the Law of Carriers. I refer particularly to Damages, Conflict of Laws, Pleading and Burden of Proof. Certainly in respect of the first two, they should be included. Though the general principles of damages and conflict of laws are universal, their application to carrier cases is very particular and special, and it would be helpful to study them as part of the course on carriers.

Professor Green has selected his cases with great discrimination. Few of the familiar leading American cases fail to appear among the reported cases or the citations in the notes. There is a fair division between the radical and the conservative jurisdictions and where there is a marked difference of principle, it is indicated to the student by well contrasted cases and by *contra* cases cited in the notes for the use of the instructor and the more diligent pupil.

The editing of the cases has been well done with the judicious object of saving the student unnecessary labor and at the same time giving him practice in deducing general principles from the decisions of particular cases.

The volume will prove an acceptable addition to the library available for the teacher by the case system.

J. L. E.